

In today's Jordan Times...

ing into Early Bronze: Page 2
Kwan Do championships: Page 3
Asian women at work - by T.A.
Page 4
ards Arab economic integration:
Page 5
rged to review PLO status: Page 6
national bloodstock race: Page 7
raps Soviets: Page 8

Jordan Times

An independent Arab political daily published by the Jordanian Press Foundation

جوردان تائمز يومية سياسية تأسست على يد المؤسسة الصحفية الأردنية "الرائي"

Today's Weather

It will be fair weather with northwesterly moderate winds. In Aqaba, the winds will be northerly moderate and the seas calm.

Table with 3 columns: Location, Overnight, Daytime. Locations include Amman, Aqaba, Deserts, Jordan Valley.

Yesterday's high temperatures: Amman 30, Aqaba 35. Humidity readings: Amman 25 per cent, Aqaba 24 per cent.

6, Number 1758

AMMAN, MONDAY SEPTEMBER 14, 1981 — DUL QAIDA 16, 1401

Price: Jordan 100 fils; Syria 1 pound; Lebanon 1 pound; Saudi Arabia 1.50 riyals; UAE 1.50 dirhams; Great Britain 25 pence

Secretary

Sept. 13 (Petra) — Secretary general of the established Arab Federation, Mr. Breidch today called Minister Mudar Badous the federation's enhancing cooperation its members in the fields. Mr. Hassan Al-Husseini, director general of Cooperative Organization is the federation's secretary general, the meeting. Earlier, he met with Mr. Al-Husseini to discuss subjects cooperative work in World.

side from talks

Sept. 13 (Petra) — Secretary general of the Arab Economic AEU), Dr. Fakhri returned to Amman at the end of a two-day visit to Vienna at the invitation of the executive director of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO). During the visit, Dr. Fakhri signed an agreement on the exchange of information and as well as cooperation in industrial planning between the two organizations. He delivered a lecture at headquarters on the CAEU in boosting economic action.

tanian envoy with Qasem

Sept. 13 (Petra) — Newly-appointed ambassador here, Ahmad Mahmoud Al-Jadi, today called on Minister Marwan Al-Dabbas and handed him a copy of his credentials. During the meeting, they reviewed bilateral relations and the new ambassador voiced his commitment to promote cooperation with Jordan. Mr. Al-Dabbas served as his ambassador to Libya, and died to Chad, Malta. He had held several in his country.

church arrives

Sept. 13 (Petra) — A delegation representing the Council of Churches led by David Blakely, secretary general of the Irish Council of Churches, arrived in Amman for a visit which will last several days. During its stay in the delegation will be ranking Jordanian heads of the Christian community and the clergy members and hear them on the conditions of places in the Israeli-Arab lands, particularly in Jerusalem.

Kwan Do centre down

Sept. 13 (J.T.) — The Kwan Do centre in Amman decided in its 11th session held at the Youth City today to close down the Tae Kwan Do training centre in Amman which is managed by a Korean, Mr. Yoo Yong Han. It also decided to cancel the names of Ali Abdul Razzaq Al-Dabbas Sabri from the records of the centre and improper behaviour during the final championship of the Tae Kwan Do in the country. The centre affirmed that such measures would be taken to anyone tampering with the prestige of the centre and behaving improperly in any athletic game.

Khaddam tours Gulf to rally Arab support

ABU DHABI, Sept. 13 (R) — Syrian Foreign Minister Abdul Halim Khaddam today began a tour of the Gulf states, apparently to explain Syria's opposition to new moves by the United States and Israel for strategic cooperation.

The plan agreed between President Reagan and Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin during the Israeli leader's visit to the U.S. last week has already drawn Arab fire.

But U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig has said the plan was aimed at "threats from the Soviet Union or from Soviet proxies" and not at Israel's Arab neighbours.

An official statement in Damascus yesterday condemned the plan and called on all Arab states "to assume responsibilities in the face of this danger."

In Kuwait, which Mr. Khaddam will visit during his tour, chief government spokesman Abdelaziz Hussein accused the U.S. of giving "full support to Israel in its aggression against the Arabs."

He told reporters: "We do not feel the Soviet threat to the region, but we feel the threat directed against the Arab states by Israel."

Mr. Khaddam first visited Saudi Arabia before flying to the United Arab Emirates (UAE).

Officials in both countries did not give details of his discussions with King Khalid of Saudi Arabia and UAE President Sheikh Zaid Bin Sultan Al Nahayan.

But they said the minister delivered a letter from Syrian President Hafez Al Assad.

Mr. Khaddam was expected to go on similar missions to Qatar, Bahrain and Kuwait.

The semi-official Damascus newspaper Al Thawra today warned the Arabs of the dangers from the latest development in American-Israeli relations.

"Confronting this new form of Israeli-American plot and striking at U.S. interests wherever they are has become the duty of all Arabs," it said.

The Saudi daily Okaz said: "The U.S. administration should be aware of the risks from its strategic alliance with Israel."

It urged the U.S. to reconsider its position "lest it falls into sin and loses its friends in the Arab World."

Cairo expects Tel Aviv to clarify Eitan remarks

TEL AVIV, Sept. 13 (A.P.) — An Egyptian official said today Cairo expects clarification of remarks in which Israel's military chief allegedly said that peace between the two countries would collapse if President Anwar Sadat were overthrown.

"The Egyptian government is waiting for explanations from the Israeli government," said Mr. Taher Shash, deputy director-general of Egypt's foreign ministry. He spoke to reporters upon arriving here for talks on improving communication, trade and tourism ties between Israel and Egypt.

But Israeli officials said they did not know of any request from Cairo concerning the remarks by Gen. Raphael Eitan, in which he was quoted as saying a week ago that peace with Egypt depended upon "one man only" — President Sadat.

Gen. Eitan's bureau issued a statement claiming he had been misquoted. It expressed surprise that the Egyptians had not requested the full text of his remarks to high school students and claimed that he actually said, "We must remember that the (peace) agreement is between states and we must hope that the peace will therefore be stable."

A defence ministry spokesman was unable to confirm local press reports that Defence Minister Ariel Sharon reprimanded Gen. Eitan by phone from Washington, where he accompanied Prime Minister Menachem Begin during talks with the Reagan administration.

"This is being done through the continuous efforts and constant contacts undertaken by His Highness Prince Saud (Al Faisal), the foreign minister," Gen. Shaer said.

Saudi Arabia and the United States helped to arrange a ceasefire in July between Israel and the Palestinians after two weeks of Israeli ground, naval and air strikes against Lebanon in which an estimated 400 people died.

The Saudi ambassador said Prince Saud had exerted great efforts during the July attacks to persuade the U.S. to pressure Israel into stopping its air raids.

"And there is no doubt that the positive attitude of the Palestinian resistance helped make that (the ceasefire) possible," Gen. Shaer added.

Gen. Shaer is a member of an Arab League mediation committee attempting to achieve a settlement to six years of factional bloodshed in Lebanon.

BEIRUT, Sept. 13 (R) — Saudi Arabia is actively attempting to turn the present ceasefire in South Lebanon into a lasting peace, the Saudi ambassador to Lebanon, Gen. Ali Shaer, said in an interview published today.

"The kingdom, in cooperation and consultation with its Arab brethren, is currently exerting intense efforts with a view to achieving a lasting peace in the South Lebanon region, so that the issue can be settled on a wider, more comprehensive scale," he told the Beirut English-language weekly Monday Morning.

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Sadat orders out le Monde stringer

CAIRO, Sept. 13 (R) — The Egyptian government, which has launched a major political crackdown, announced today it was giving the Cairo-based correspondent of the French newspaper le Monde three days to leave the country.

In a statement issued by the official Middle East News Agency (MENA), the government accused correspondent Jean-Pierre Peroncel-Hugoz of distorted reporting and of fabricating stories.

He was the second foreign journalist in four days to be ordered out of Egypt. The American Broadcasting Company (ABC) correspondent, Chris Harper, was expelled last Thursday.

Mr. Peroncel-Hugoz told Reuters he was summoned to the information department today and told of the action. He said he was astonished by the move and asked for 10 days to clear up his affairs before leaving Egypt.

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Romania, Kuwait reach agreements

VIENNA, Sept. 13 (R) — Romania and Kuwait have agreed to expand political and economic cooperation, especially in trade and industry, the official Romanian news agency Agerpres said. It said talks between Romanian President Nicolae Ceausescu and the Emir of Kuwait, Sheikh Jaber Al Ahmad Al Sabah, who is on a tour of Eastern European countries, were held in an atmosphere of warm friendship and mutual understanding. The two sides called for the peaceful settlement of all interstate conflicts, particularly in the Middle East and the war between Iran and Iraq. The Emir is expected to arrive for official talks in Budapest tomorrow.

Tehran announces elections, vows to continue executions

LONDON, Sept. 13 (Agencies) — Iranians will hold an election on Oct. 2 for a successor to President Mohammad Ali Raja'i, killed in a bomb blast two weeks ago, Tehran Radio said today.

Quoting a statement from the interior minister, the radio, monitored by Reuters, said the presidential ballot and polling for vacant seats in the Majlis (parliament) would be held on the same day.

Mr. Raja'i had been in office for two months when he and Prime Minister Mohammad Javad Bahonar were killed in a blast at the prime minister's office on Aug. 30.

Interior Minister Seyyed Kamaluddin Nik-Ravesh two days ago invited nominations for the post of president and a special committee is expected to be formed to draw up a list of approved candidates.

Meanwhile, armed bands loyal to the regime of Ayatollah Khomeini attacked two guerrilla hide-outs over the weekend, including one 12-hour gunbattle that ended with the arrest of four "girl" insurgents, according to Tehran Radio.

Iran's official Pars news agency also quoted a spokesman for Ayatollah Khomeini's government as promising the three-month string of bloody executions will continue because the Islamic fundamentalist revolution has no better way to deal with its opponents.

"We can't refrain from killing" Today, government spokesman Behzad Nabavi was quoted by Pars as vowing to keep up the firing squad executions. "We do not like killing these young people, but what can we do?" Minister of Executive Affairs Nabavi was quoted by Pars as saying. "We cannot refrain from executing a person who murders people," Mr. Nabavi was quoted as saying in reference to the estimated 900 Iranians who have died before firing squads since June 22.

That was the date when former president Abol Hassan Bani-Sadr was fired by Ayatollah Khomeini. The ouster started a wave of anti-Khomeini violence and hit-and-run assassinations that have erased all but a handful of the leaders of the clergy-dominated, ruling Islamic Republican Party.

Pars said Mr. Nabavi's remarks were aimed at a suggestion by Mr. Bani-Sadr, who is living in France, that the Mujahadeen might ease up on its campaign of chillingly effective bombings if the Khomeini regime were to end the wholesale executions.

Pars also said Ayatollah Khomeini's son-in-law, Hojatoleslam Shahabuddin Eshragh, died last night from complications arising from a cerebral stroke he had suffered several weeks ago.

Mr. Bani-Sadr was quoted as saying he had opposed the use of firing squads ever since the Islamic revolution toppled the late Shah Mohammad Reza Pahlavi in February 1979.

"It dirtied the face of our revolution," Mr. Bani-Sadr said in an interview published in Beirut's English-language weekly newsletter Arab Report and Memo.

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U.S.-Israeli ties enter new stage, Begin says

NEW YORK, Sept. 13 (R) — Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin told a group of American Jewish leaders in a closed session last night that Israel had entered a new stage in its relations with the United States.

The two nations have moved from a strategic dialogue to strategic cooperation in the Middle East, according to a spokesman for Mr. Begin.

Referring to the U.S. State Department and the Israeli foreign ministry, the spokesman said: "The two offices will meet and implement the new principle (of military cooperation)."

Iraqi nuclear attack defended Mr. Begin also claimed at the conference of presidents of major Jewish organisations that he ordered the bombing of the Iraqi nuclear reactor because it was on "the verge of producing a Hiroshima-type bomb."

After the meeting, demonstrators who identified themselves as Hassidic Jews, staged a protest against archaeological excavation in occupied Jerusalem.

Mr. Begin, who ended a three-day official visit on Friday, is in New York for a further three days of meetings with religious and political leaders.

He will fly to Georgia on Tuesday to see former president Jimmy Carter before returning to Israel.

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MIDDLE EAST NEWS BRIEFS

Doha contributes \$77 million for Palestinian struggle

DOHA, Sept. 13 (R) — Qatar has contributed \$77 million to Arab countries and groups confronting Israel, the government said in a statement today. It is the third and final instalment of Qatar's annual contribution to Syria, Jordan, the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) and Palestinians living in Israeli-occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip. An Arab summit in Baghdad in 1978 decided that Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, Iraq, the United Arab Emirates, Qatar, Algeria and Libya would each year donate a total of \$1.8 billion to Syria, \$1.2 billion to Jordan and \$300 million to the PLO. A sum of \$150 million also was to be paid to the joint PLO-Jordanian committee to assist Arabs living in the occupied West Bank and the Gaza Strip. Today's statement said Qatar also had paid \$18 million for the Arab League-sponsored Arab Deterrent Force in Lebanon. The force was created to end Lebanon's civil war and is composed entirely of Syrians.

Tel Aviv reacts to Kreisky

TEL AVIV, Sept. 13 (A.P.) — Justice Minister Moshe Nissim today called an attack by Austrian Chancellor Bruno Kreisky on Prime Minister Menachem Begin "unprecedented" and charged the Austrian leader with inciting Palestinian attacks. Mr. Nissim was quoted by Israel Radio as saying Dr. Kreisky's remarks in an interview with the French Nouvelle Observateur were "an incitement to the Palestine Liberation Organisation for attacks against Israel." The foreign ministry instructed Israel's embassy in Paris to forward the complete text of the interview, the state radio said. The Jerusalem Post quoted Dr. Kreisky as telling the French weekly that Mr. Begin had "primitive imperialist instincts" and comparing events in Israel to developments in Germany prior to the rise of the Nazis.

Aden 'poised' to face U.S. threat

KUWAIT, Sept. 13 (A.P.) — South Yemen has

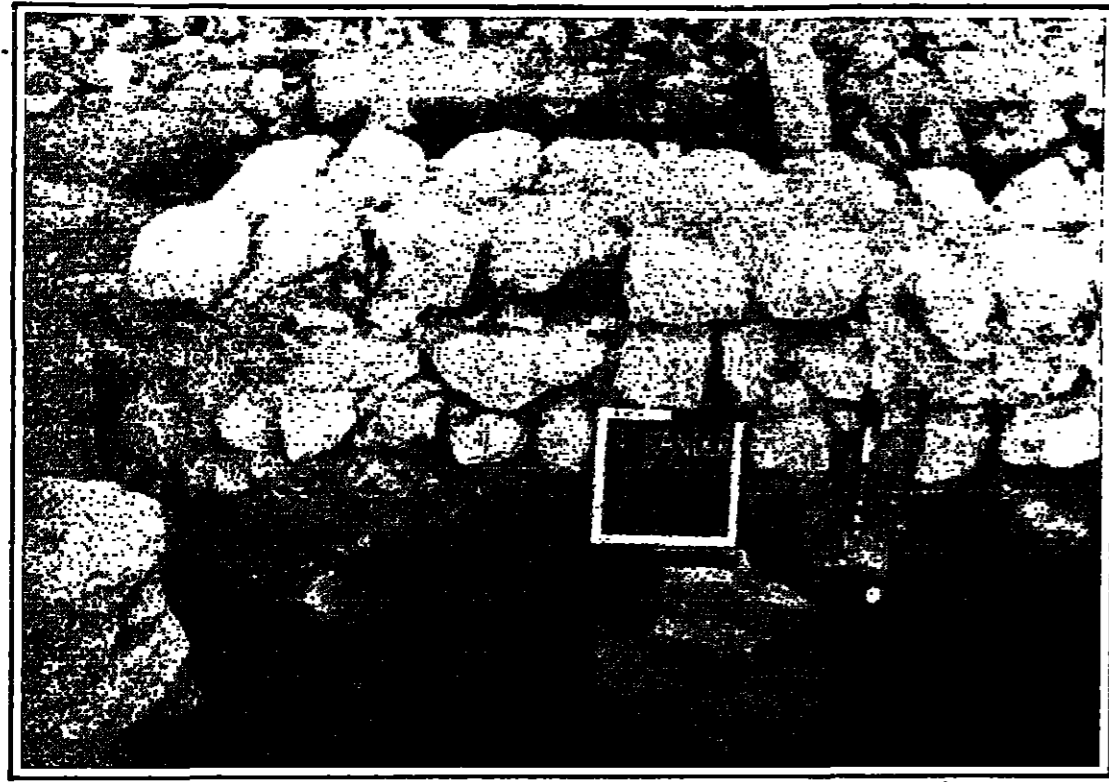
Rebels score victory in Chad

KHARTOUM, Sept. 13 (R) — Rebel troops loyal to former Chadian defence minister Hissein Habre have killed 104 Chad government soldiers and 25 Libyans in fierce fighting near the Sudanese border, the official Sudan News Agency (SUNA) reported today. It said fighting erupted last Thursday between Guerida town, some 45 kilometres west of the Sudanese border village of Kulbus, and the town of Am Soer, some 80 kilometres to the south. Troops loyal to Mr. Habre also destroyed a Libyan tank, SUNA added.

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# NATIONAL



The Khirbet Iskander team is busily digging down to bedrock, uncovering Early Bronze architecture along the way

## Delving into the Early Bronze

By Meg Abu Hamdan  
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — Jordan, along with the rest of the eastern Mediterranean region, was first urbanised a staggering 4,000 - 5,000 years ago, during the Early Bronze ages. Although much has come to light on this important period from the excavations at Bab Al Dhira', and through inferences that can be drawn from the large and sophisticated settlements found all over Syria and Palestine, little is in fact known about the Early Bronze (E.B.) ages in Jordan — a situation that may be improved by the latest in this season's numerous archaeological expeditions.

liminary excavation and survey. The team arrived not a moment too soon, as even since the days of Dr. Parr's visit the site — the only E.B. IV site in the Wadi Walla — has deteriorated greatly. The local farmers have used the menhirs (great standing stones) and stones from the ancient fortifications to build their own houses, and their farms are steadily encroaching on the site.

Already the team have mapped the site, which measures 150 metres square; and they have per-

formed a systematic pottery survey in which all the shards are gathered from each of a number of randomly chosen locations. This survey gives the team an idea of occupation in the different parts of the mound, and of where to locate their soundings.

The archaeologists are now busy getting down to bedrock in four-metre-square soundings, which will then give them a complete stratified sequence and evidence of all the different periods of occupation.

"Sites are always dated by the latest pieces found," Dr. Richard explained; "so Khirbet Iskander is known as E.B. IV, even though we have found evidence of E.B. II and E.B. III occupation. There might be even Late Chalcolithic, but we haven't got down that far yet."

**Controversial claim**

What Dr. Richard hopes to find is an unbroken sequence of Early Bronze settlement, from E.B. I to

E.B. IV as this could give further weight to the claim she made in her dissertation that there is continuity between E.B. III and E.B. IV, as shown by a previous study of ceramics.

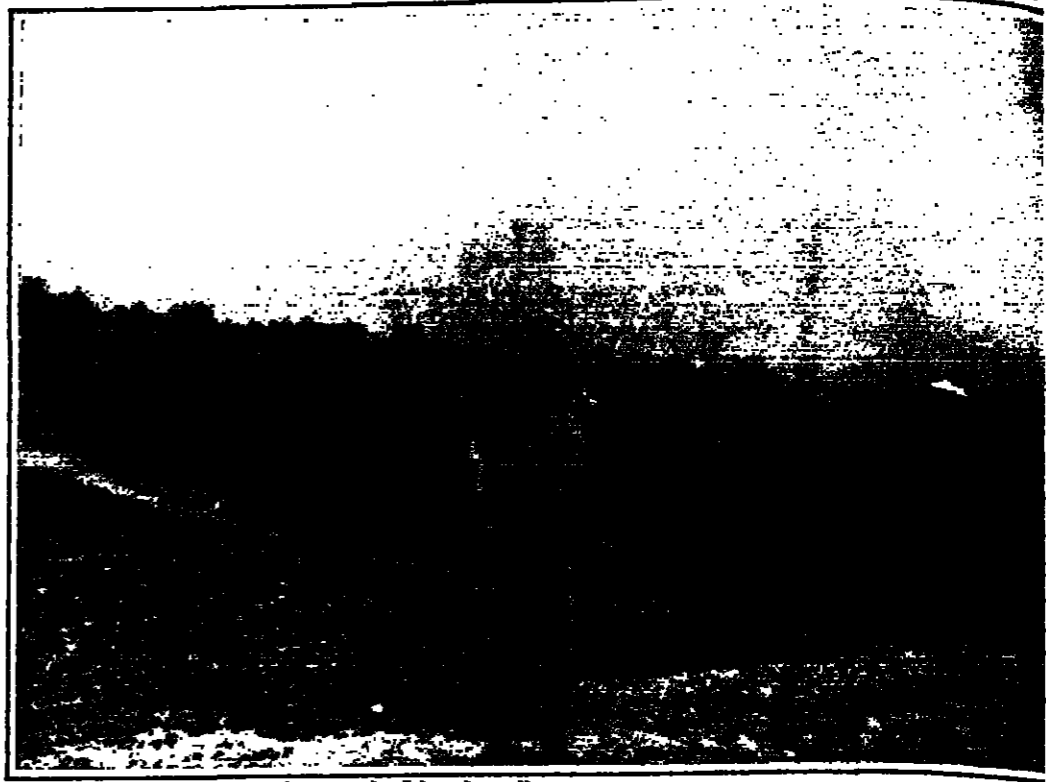
This is a historical juncture that causes some controversy, as many people believe that towns in this area were completely destroyed after E.B. III — evidence coming from the fact that a substantial number of E.B. tells show total abandonment after this period.

Around the site there appear to have been massive fortifications. First there is an outer wall which Dr. Richard tentatively dates as being of E.B. II - E.B. III origin, as that type of architecture is typical of this period. Inside this wall, and farther up the site are the remnants of a smaller second wall, which are speculatively dated to E.B. IV, and thought to indicate a smaller population at some period.

The first sounding, situated just inside these inner walls, came down on the walls of a house, and led to the discovery of many shards. But a little disappointingly, no complete pots or objects (figurines or metal artefacts) have yet been unearthed.

The second sounding, in the northwest area of the site, has revealed what is thought to be an outside courtyard where the cooking was done. Two *labans* (ovens) in good condition have been found.

Funds permitting, Dr. Richard will return with a larger staff next year to draw up a city plan and



A Wadi Walla native stands atop the Iskander tell

Khirbet Iskander (the name means Alexandria, and it is thought that it may derive from a Roman site which is only one-and-a-half kilometres to the west) is a site on a small tell in the Wadi Walla. The site, six miles from Dhiban, was first identified as an Early Bronze Age settlement back in the 1940s, during Nelson Glueck's famous survey of all Jordan. This was later confirmed in a three-page report by Dr. Peter Parr, who came to the area 25 years ago from the London Institute of Archaeology.

Since that time nothing more has been done at the site; despite its proximity to the important ancient King's Highway that ran from Madaba to Aqaba — nothing, that is, until several weeks ago, when Dr. Suzanne Richard and her eight-member team began a four-week pre-



The site is scenically located in the Wadi Walla, six miles from Dhiban (Photos courtesy of Department of Antiquities)

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# JORDAN TIMES DAILY GUIDE

**JORDAN TELEVISION**

**CHANNEL 3**

5:30 ..... Koran  
5:45 ..... Cartoon  
6:00 ..... Children's Programme  
6:30 ..... The Little House  
7:10 ..... Local Programme  
7:25 ..... Local Programme  
8:00 ..... News in Arabic  
8:30 ..... Arabic Series  
9:30 ..... Sports  
10:15 ..... Rockford Files  
11:10 ..... News in Arabic

**CHANNEL 6**

6:00 ..... French Programme  
7:00 ..... News in French  
7:30 ..... News in Hebrew  
8:00 ..... News in Arabic  
8:30 ..... Comedy  
9:10 ..... Documentary  
10:00 ..... News in English  
10:15 ..... Rockford Files

**RADIO JORDAN**  
855 KHz AM & 99 MHz FM

7:00 ..... Sign on  
7:01 ..... Morning Show  
7:30 ..... News Bulletin  
7:40 ..... Morning Show  
10:00 ..... News Headlines  
10:03 ..... Morning Show  
10:30 ..... 30 minute Theatre  
11:00 ..... Sign off  
12:00 ..... News Headlines  
12:03 ..... Pop Session  
13:00 ..... News Summary  
13:03 ..... Pop Session  
14:00 ..... News Bulletin  
14:10 ..... Instrumentals  
14:30 ..... 30 minute Theatre  
15:00 ..... Concert Hour  
16:00 ..... News Summary  
16:03 ..... Instrumentals  
16:30 ..... Old Favourites  
17:00 ..... Country Music  
17:30 ..... Pop Session  
18:00 ..... News Summary  
18:03 ..... Men from the Ministry  
18:30 ..... Sports Round-up  
19:00 ..... News Desk (News bulletin, Press Review, News Reports)  
19:30 ..... Misc

**BBC WORLD SERVICE**  
639, 720, 1413 KHz

**CMT**  
04:37 Newdesk 04:30 Washington Square 6:45 Notes from an Observer 04:50 Paperback Choice 04:55 Reflections 05:00 World News; 24 Hours; News Summary 05:30 Peoples' Choice 05:45 The New Britons 06:00 Newdesk 06:30 Talking About Music 07:00 World News; 24 Hours; News Summary 07:30 Country Style 07:45 Short Story 08:00 World News; Reflections 08:15 Music from Scotland 08:30 In Remembrance of Things Past 09:00 World News; British Press Review 09:15 Notes from an Observer 09:20 Goods Books 09:25 Interlude 09:40 Look Ahead 09:45 From the Promenade Concerts 10:15 New Britons 10:30 Gerald C. Potter 11:00 World News; News About Britain 11:15 One in Ten 11:30 Thirty Minute Theatre 12:00 Radio Newswire 12:15 Brain of Britain 1981 12:45 Sports Round-up 13:00 World News; 24 Hours News Summary 13:30 Country Style 13:45 Being Homosexual Today 14:15 Goods Books 14:30 Rock Salad 15:00 Radio Newswire 15:15 Outlook 16:00 World News; Commentary 16:15 In Remembrance of Things Past 16:45 The World Today 17:00 World News 17:09 Europa 17:25 New Ideas 17:35 Paperback Choice 17:40 Interlude 17:45 Sports Round-up 18:00 World News; News about Britain 18:15 Radio Newswire 18:30 The Story Behind the Song 19:00 Outlook: News Summary 19:39 Stock Market Report 19:43 Look Ahead 19:45 Peoples' Choice 20:00 World News; 24 Hours News Summary 20:30 Sports International 21:00 Network U.K. 21:15 Europa 21:30 Rock Salad 22:00 World News 22:09 The World Today 22:25 Book Choice 22:30 Financial News 22:40 Reflections 22:45 Sports

**VOICE OF AMERICA**

**GMT**  
03:30 The Breakfast Show: 06:30 News, Pop music, features, listeners' questions 17:00 News Roundup; reports, opinion, analyses, 17:30 Dateline 18:00 Special English; news, features "The Making of a Nation" 18:30 Now Music USA 19:00 News Roundup; reports, opinion, analyses, 19:30 VOA Magazine: Americana, science, culture, letters, 20:00 Special English; news, 20:15 Music USA (Jazz) 21:00 VOA World Report 22:00 News, Correspondents' reports, background features, media comments, analyses.

**AMMAN AIRPORT**

**ARRIVALS**

7:40 ..... Cairo  
8:45 ..... Cairo (EA)  
8:55 ..... Aqaba  
9:20 ..... Damascus  
9:30 ..... Jeddah  
9:30 ..... Cairo  
9:40 ..... Kuwait  
9:45 ..... Muscat, Dubai, 9:50 Doha, Bahrain  
10:00 ..... Abu Dhabi  
10:05 ..... Abu Dhabi  
11:40 ..... Cairo (EA)  
13:35 ..... Larnaca  
14:25 ..... Moscow (SU)  
15:30 ..... Kuwait (KAC)  
15:35 ..... Jeddah, Medina (SV)  
16:00 ..... Tripoli, Benghazi  
16:30 ..... Cairo  
16:35 ..... Athens  
17:00 ..... Bangkok  
17:15 ..... New York, Amsterdam  
17:30 ..... Riyadh  
17:55 ..... Cairo  
18:00 ..... London  
19:00 ..... Cairo (EA)  
19:45 ..... Paris (AF)  
20:00 ..... Beirut (MEA)  
22:40 ..... Cairo (EA)  
23:25 ..... Baghdad  
01:00 ..... Cairo  
01:00 ..... Cairo

**DEPARTURES:**

03:00 ..... Cairo  
05:45 ..... Frankfurt (LH)  
07:00 ..... Damascus  
07:00 ..... Damascus  
07:00 ..... Aqaba  
08:55 ..... Cairo (EA)  
09:00 ..... Rome (IA)  
09:25 ..... Beirut (MEA)  
10:30 ..... Larnaca  
11:00 ..... New York, Amsterdam  
11:10 ..... Athens  
11:30 ..... Cairo  
11:45 ..... Geneva, Brussels  
12:00 ..... London  
12:15 ..... Frankfurt  
12:10 ..... Frankfurt  
12:20 ..... Geneva, Zurich (SR)  
12:30 ..... Paris  
12:40 ..... Cairo (EA)  
13:00 ..... Cairo  
15:25 ..... Moscow (SU)  
16:30 ..... Kuwait (KAC)  
16:35 ..... Medina, Jeddah (SV)  
16:35 ..... Benghazi, Tripoli (LN)  
19:00 ..... Kuwait  
19:00 ..... Doha, Bahrain  
19:30 ..... Jeddah  
19:45 ..... Baghdad  
20:00 ..... Cairo  
20:30 ..... Cairo (EA)  
21:15 ..... Abu Dhabi, Dubai  
01:00 ..... Cairo (EA)

**EMERGENCIES**

**DOCTORS:**  
Amman: Issa Abu Haidar ..... 37123  
Abdul Rahman Al Najjar ..... 79050

Zarqa:  
Misbah Al Hajjawi ..... 81217/82254

**IRBID:**  
Anwar Al Sibul ..... 262472680

**PHARMACIES:**  
Amman:  
Al Salan ..... 36730  
Kharfan ..... 44198  
Al Hikmah ..... 36571  
Al Nasr ..... 56728

Zarqa:  
Al Salan ..... (-)

**IRBID:**  
.....

**CULTURAL CENTRES**

American Centre ..... 41520  
British Council ..... 36147-8  
French Cultural Centre ..... 37009  
Goethe Institute ..... 41993  
Soviet Cultural Centre ..... 42023  
Spanish Cultural Centre ..... 24049  
Turkish Cultural Centre ..... 39777  
Haya Arts Centre ..... 65195  
Al Hussein Youth City ..... 67181  
Y.W.C.A. ..... 41793  
Y.W.M.A. ..... 64251  
Amman Municipal Library 36111  
University of Jordan Library 84355/84366

**SERVICE CLUBS**

Lions Philadelphia Club. Meetings every second and fourth Wednesday at the Grand Palace Hotel, 1.30 p.m.

Lions Amman Club. Meetings every first and third Wednesday at the Intercontinental Hotel, 1.30 p.m.

Rotary Club. Meetings every Thursday at the Intercontinental Hotel, 2.00 p.m.

Philadelphia Rotary Club. Meetings every Wednesday at the Holiday Inn, 1.30 p.m.

**MUSEUMS**

Folklore Museum: Jewelry and costumes over 100 years old. Also mosaics from Madaba and Jerash (4th to 18th centuries). The Roman Theatre, Amman. Opening hours: 9.00 a.m. - 5 p.m. Year-round. Tel. 23316

Popular Life of Jordan Museum: 100 to 150 year old items such as costumes, weapons, musical instruments, etc. Opening hours: 9.00 a.m. - 5.00 p.m. closed Tuesdays. Tel. 37169

Jordan Archaeological Museum: Has an excellent collection of the antiquities of Jordan. Jabal Al Qal'a (Citadel Hill). Opening

**PRAYER TIMES**

Fajr ..... 3:53  
Sunrise ..... 5:18  
Dhuhr ..... 11:32  
'Asr ..... 3:04  
Maghreb ..... 5:43  
'Isha ..... 7:09

**USEFUL TELEPHONE NUMBERS**

Ambulance (government) ..... 75111  
Civil Defence rescue ..... 61111  
Jordan Electric Power Co. (emergency) ..... 36381-2  
Municipal water service (emergency) ..... 37111-3  
Police headquarters ..... 39141  
Najdeh roving patrol rescue police, (English spoken) 24 hours a day for emergency ..... 21111, 37777  
Airport information (ALIA) ..... 92205/92206  
Jordan Television ..... 73111  
Radio Jordan ..... 74111

**LOCAL EXCHANGE RATES**

Saudi riyal ..... 98.7/99  
Lebanese pound ..... 72.3/73  
Syrian pound ..... 56.3/57.1  
Iraqi dinar ..... 720/726.8  
Kuwaiti dinar ..... 1189.3/1194.1  
Egyptian pound ..... 376.5/382  
Omani rial ..... 92/92.8  
UAE dirham ..... 91.8/92  
Omani rial ..... 973.3/978  
U.S. dollar ..... 336/338  
U.K. sterling ..... 600/604.2

W. German mark ..... 140.3/141.1  
Swiss franc ..... 164.1/165.1  
Italian lire .....  
(for every 100) ..... 27.9/28  
French franc ..... 58.5/58.9  
Dutch guilder ..... 126.7/127.5  
Swedish crown ..... 64.8/65.2  
Belgium franc ..... 85.4/85.9  
Japanese yen ..... 145.5/146.2

**MARKET PRICES**

Tomatoes ..... 80 50  
Eggplant ..... 160 120  
Potatoes (imported) ..... 120 80  
Marrow (small) ..... 220 160  
Marrow (large) ..... 150 100  
Cucumber (small) ..... 220 160  
Cucumber (large) ..... 150 100  
Faggous ..... 110 70  
Peas ..... 300 250  
Okra (Green) ..... 300 200  
Okra (Red) ..... 300 220  
Muloonkhyah ..... 120 80  
Hot Green Pepper ..... 160 120  
Cabbage ..... 110 70

Sweet Pepper ..... 120 80  
Bananas ..... 260 200  
Apples (Green) ..... 340 270  
Apples (Red) ..... 300 250  
Apples (local) ..... 160 100  
Apples (Golden) ..... 190 130  
Apples (Starbun) ..... 190 130  
Melons ..... 110 70  
Water Melons ..... 90 50  
Pumpkins (Red) ..... 260 200  
Lemons ..... 160 120  
Oranges (Valencia, Waxed) ..... 250 200  
Grapes ..... 170 130

Princess Hassan patronises Tae Kwan Do tournament



Times staff photo by Youssef Al Allan

AMMAN, Sept. 13 (Petra) — His Royal Highness Prince Hassan, the Regent, today patronised the finals of Jordan's Open Tae Kwan Do tournament. At the end of the ceremony, held at Hussein Youth City, Prince Hassan distributed medals to the winners in the various weight categories of this oriental sport. The photo shows the Regent giving the medal to Qassem

Dweilan who won first place in the heavy weight (more than 84 kilograms) in the championship in which 36 players competed. The championship was spread over nine rounds. Today's ceremony was attended by Minister of Youth and Culture Ma'an Abu Nowar and Maj. Gen. Mamoun Khalil, the director of the Public Security Directorate.

Irbid towns to carry development projects

IRBID, Sept. 13 (Petra) — The village council of Hataem in Irbid Governorate has decided to build 10 classrooms additional to the preparatory school in the village. The annex, which will accommodate 300 pupils, is expected to cost JD 20,000.

The village council of Bila, also in Irbid Governorate, has decided to asphalt 25,000 square metres of village roads at a cost of JD 24,000.

Work on both projects will start later this month.

On the other hand, the Development Bank for Municipalities and Village Councils has approved a JD 35,000 loan for Turra village in Irbid Governorate. The money will be used to beautify the village.

The bank also approved an JD 8,000 loan to the village council of Ba'oun in Ajloun District to finance the construction of a school.

The Ministry of Education has approved a project for building a model school at Turra village to accommodate pupils in the northern parts of Ramtha District.

The JD 25,000 school will contain 30 classrooms and accommodate 900 pupils. Work on the project is expected to start within two months.

NATIONAL NEWS BRIEFS

Social service to prisoners

AMMAN, Sept. 13 (Petra) — Social service for convicted prisoners and care of prisoners' families will be among the subjects to be discussed by representatives of four government departments at a meeting at the Princess Rahmah Community Centre at Allan on Sept. 23. During the two-day meeting, 30 specialists in legal affairs and social science will discuss cases considered by the criminal courts of Amman, Irbid and Zarqa, as well as the treatment of delinquent during interrogation and ways for dealing with vagrants and beggars. The four departments concerned are: the Ministry of Social Development, the Ministry of Interior, the Ministry of Justice and the Public Security Directorate.

16 ships added to black list

AMMAN, Sept. 13 (Petra) — The Ministry of Finance/Customs has added 16 foreign ships to the black list for their dealing with Israel in violation of regulations by the Arab Office for the Boycott of Israel. Six of the ships are Greek, five are Panamanian, three Cypriot and two Liberian, a responsible ministry source said.

Shammout sees Spain, Japan envoys

AMMAN, Sept. 13 (Petra) — Ambassadors Don Luis de Pedrosa of Spain and Fumiya Okada of Japan conferred separately today with the Foreign Ministry's Secretary General Amer Shammout. They discussed ways for promoting their two countries' relations with Jordan.

Drug trafficker gets 5 years

AMMAN, Sept. 13 (Petra) — The military court has sentenced Mohammad Sa'id Al Andouri to five years in prison with hard labour for drug trafficking and attempting to bribe a public official to refrain from discharging his duty. The court also ordered the confiscation of the drugs and Andouri's vehicle which was used as transport. Another citizen, Jaddou' Odeh Al Najadat was given a three-month prison sentence for posing as a civil servant. The court also sentenced eight merchants to pay JD 150 each for violating Ministry of Supply regulations. The military governor today endorsed these sentences.

Labour reps. join Islamic meet

AMMAN, Sept. 13 (Petra) — The Labour Ministry will participate in a meeting by a group of labour experts from Islamic countries which opens in Ankara on Oct. 26. The group will discuss during the three day meeting how to coordinate exchange of manpower between Islamic countries. Mr. Adel Lutfi and Mr. Othman Isma'il will represent the ministry at the meeting.

Celebrations earmarked for Sept. 27

AMMAN, Sept. 13 (Petra) — The Ministry of Tourism and Antiquities is making preparations to observe the international Environment and Tourism Day on Sept. 27. Celebrations will be

organised around the country in cooperation with local government administrators and committees in charge of activating tourism. Museums will be opened for tourists free of charge and students will take part in an essay writing competition on tourism and antiquities in the country.

Jordan invited to Tunis meeting

AMMAN, Sept. 13 (Petra) — The Jordanian government has received an invitation to take part in the Arab social affairs ministers council meeting which will be held in Tunis early in December. During the four day meeting, the council will discuss Arab social work strategy for the coming year and a programme for Arab states' technical cooperation in social work as well as a budget for the Arab centre for social work research and training and another for the Arab Institute for the Handicapped.

New bus fares for S. Arabia

AMMAN, Sept. 13 (Petra) — Transport Minister Ali Suheimat today fixed bus fares by the Jordan Express Tourist Transport Co. (JETT) for passengers from Amman to Medina and Jeddah in Saudi Arabia. According to the new rates, a passenger will pay JD 14 from Amman to Medina and JD 19,500 from Amman to Jeddah. The new rates are to take effect immediately.

Data on southern agriculture given

AMMAN, Sept. 13 (Petra) — A study conducted by the Regional Planning Department reveals that agricultural land ownership in the southern region totals 167,000 dunums, equivalent 4.3 per cent of the agricultural land owned by citizens in Jordan. Out of this, some 150,000 dunums are productive, 12,000 dunums are cultivable, and the rest is unclassified. According to the study only 18.8 per cent of the produce of this land is sold locally.

Jordan joins world weather meet

AMMAN, Sept. 13 (J.T.) — Director General of the Meteorological Department Ali Abanda will leave for West Germany tomorrow to take part in the eighth general meeting of the World Meteorological Organisation's (WMO) maritime committee which opens in Hamburg. Participants in the 11-day meeting will discuss among other subjects means of developing meteorological services at sea and seaports, and coordinating the exchange of information among member countries. WMO, which is based in Geneva, started activities and was recognised as a specialised agency of the United Nations in 1951. It aims to improve the exchange and application of weather data.

JD 755,000 for 5 pilot centres

AMMAN, Sept. 13 (Petra) — The Ministry of Social Development is currently implementing a JD 755,000 national project for local community development. The project entails the establishment of five pilot centres in Amman, Zarqa, Jerash, Karak and Ma'an. These centres will offer medical and educational services, as well as family health and agricultural guidance.

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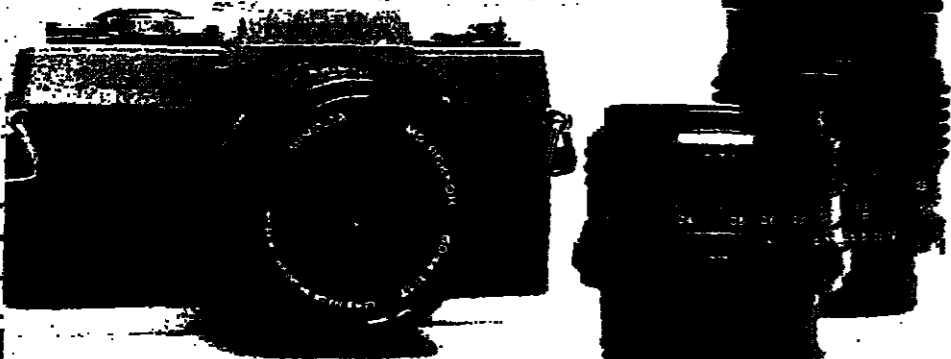
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Qasem briefs cabinet on Tunis meeting

AMMAN, Sept. 13 (Petra) — Foreign Minister Marwan Al Qasem today briefed the cabinet on the outcome of the Arab League Council's 76th session, which was held in Tunis last week. The cabinet, holding its regular session under Prime Minister Mudar Badran, made a general assessment of the council's resolutions.

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- Flower-scented candles;
- Candle baskets and birthday candles;

Candle House - Zena Building-Jabal Amman - near First Circle - below Queen's Restaurant.

Advertise by mail in the Jordan Times

The Jordan Times can accept classified advertisements that are sent in by mail and accompanied by full payment in cash. Readers and advertisers who cannot conveniently

bring their advertisements to the Jordan Times office or to an advertising agency office in Amman may send in their ads by mail on the following conditions:

1. Full payment in cash or check accompanies the advertisement.
2. The minimum charge for a single advertisement is JD 6
3. Advertisements sent by mail cannot contain any artwork such as company emblems, photos or drawings, but must consist only of a headline and copy that will be typeset by the Jordan Times.
4. Advertisements are not accepted over the telephone or telex, and guaranteed insertions on specific dates can only be assured by sending in the advertisements so they reach the Jordan Times office at least two days before the required day of publication.
5. For the minimum price of JD 6, the advertiser will have published an advertisement of three centimetres on two columns, which will have a maximum of 30 words, including the headline and telephone numbers to be called. The JD 6 charge is for one insertion; two insertions cost JD 12, three insertions cost JD 18, etc.
6. For a larger ad, the rates are JD 8 for 40 words and JD 10 for 50 words.
7. You can take advantage of the Jordan Times advertising by mail facility by completing the form below and mailing it with full payment in cash or check to:

Advertising Department  
The Jordan Times,  
P.O. Box 6710,  
Amman, Jordan.

(write one word only per box - please print)

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# DE FACTONOMICS Jordanian women at work

By T.A. Jaber

ONE of the major changes in our society has been the increasing role of Jordanian women compared to our pre-1950 traditional society. Women participation is not any more a slogan in Jordan; it is rather a factual development which is taking place one day after another. Six years ago, only 4 per cent of females of working age were employed in the financial sector. At present, the figure amounts to 14 per cent. Hence, women participation in non-agricultural activities has more than tripled in the last few years.

This is a general illustration of a significant change in the attitudes of both women and men in our society. Individual cases can be mentioned to illustrate such development as we have seen women workers in many light industries and services. About 20 per cent of Alia employees are females while a greater number work as female teachers in the Ministry of Education. An impressive number of women have their

own business while others work as professionals.

While, overall, women participation in the workforce is still low in Jordan compared to industrialised countries it has become higher than that of the average rate in the Arab World, which is about 10 per cent. Some of the factors behind the rapid change in Jordan are:

- The Jordanian society has moved to a higher stage of modernisation - where educated women seek their self-fulfilment in work outside their homes or household activities. Employment in this case is a social necessity and not only a source of income.
- Emigration of almost male Jordanian workers only, due to the social gap existing between Jordan and the Gulf countries. This has created a labour shortage in Jordan and induced educated and trained women to pick up some of the hitherto unavailable job opportunities. On the other hand,

the emigration of male Jordanians has forced women to shoulder wider family responsibilities than they were used to. This helped to change social attitudes in favour of wider women participation in the society.

The increasing cost of living provides an incentive for the family to work for an additional income through inducing more of its members including women, to seek employment. Most of the newly-married couples cannot depend on the husband's income alone. With continued inflationary pressures, this inducement will remain.

Employment of females has been found by some employers to be more profitable compared to male workers. In industries, wages of female workers tend to be at a lower level. Turnover of women workers is less, and women are more efficient in certain skills, particularly in sec-

retarial work, nursing, telephone operations, clothing industry and similar activities.

These factors are expected to influence our society in such a way that women participation will expand in the coming decade. The participation rate is expected to reach at least 20 per cent by 1985. We may start to face by that time unemployment among the educated women including university graduates. This and other developments should lead us to take measures aiming at widening employment opportunities for women. Legal disincentives in the labour law and the civil service regulations should be deleted. A new draft of labour law has taken this point into consideration and has introduced new incentives for the working women.

To face possible unemployment among educated women and labour shortage in Jordan, certain measures should be seriously considered. A gradual replacement of male

teachers by females at the compulsory level will create considerable jobs for women and release males for other activities. Similar development should be encouraged in the services sector where female employment can be increased, such as banking, trade and tourism. The field in social and voluntary work is wide open for active women, and with the organisation that the Ministry of Social Development has initiated it is expected that such work will become more effective and coordinated.

The wider participation of Jordanian women in our economic and social life is a welcome development. We should encourage it out of our conviction of its national positive impact. However, the same old question will always arise of how a working woman will meet her duties to the family and of work at the same time. The answer cannot be stated only in words and poses a challenge to our society - women included.

# Andaluc attracts Arab wealth

By Robert Graham

THE MOSQUE gleaming white in the Mediterranean sun. A fountain plays the courtyard paved with white and black marble against a backdrop of newly planted orange trees. Everything new it has the neatness of an architect's maquette.

Sited on the outskirts of Marbella on the Algeciras road, the dome minaret rise conspicuously from freshly bulldozed earth. But the basic form is so neat and Andalusian, and has limited so many times recent tourist developments that it is almost a relief to encounter the real thing. The first mosque to be built in Spain since the expulsion of the Moors 500 years ago.

In the last three years, corner of the Spanish coast has become a favoured retreat for a select group of Arabs, principally from Saudi Arabia, who are pumping large sums of money into real estate.

Last year the municipal authorities approved a development of Pta 4.5 billion (\$ million) and well over half that was funded by Arab investors," says Marbella's Socialist Mayor, Sr Alfonso Canas. The figure only applies to development and excludes purchase of existing property which has accounted for further substantial injections of Arab wealth.

Those who have built, or building, read like a Who's Who of the Saudi political business elite in parts. Starting with Prince Fahd's sort of unofficial day of Arab presence here, include two of his full brothers Prince Turki and Prince Sultan. The Saudi business elite include Mr. Adnan Kashoggi and Mr. Mowafiq Medani. There is also Sheikh Zayed, the Ruler of Abu Dhabi.

The principal operator of the Marbella project is Mr. Medani who either owns or controls the most prestigious tourist complexes in Marbella. Through Spanish based companies Alrima, Mr. Medani owns the Dorchester Hotel (London) has the five-storey Puente Romano Hotel complex, and has bought a 3 per cent stake in the Mar Club nearby. Associates are planning a \$100 million development next door to the Puente Romano just outside Marbella.

Prince Fahd's palace complex has been created extending a hill, built up thousands of tons of earth. The palace sits above a mosque and a special fly has been installed to provide access.

The catalyst for the development was the visit of King Juan Carlos to Saudi Arabia three years ago.

It also owes much to the generally good relations between the Arab World and Spain which appears to be a genuine, sentimental attraction of wealthy Arab visitors to be in a country where there still survive traces of Islamic civilisation, not to mention magnificent climate. Marbella's special attraction include a wide range of facilities from golf courses health clinics.

Spanish capital now appears either unwilling or unable to risk large projects on the fringes of the luxury port, Fuengirola, that early proved ruin of its promoter Sr Juan Banus.

Some are dubious about long term benefits of this money, arguing that the rich Arabs could quite become bored, leaving their influence a transient phenomenon.

According to estate agent Mr. Ninian Crichton Stuart, upmarket holiday resort Marbella and its surroundings survives by continuing to attract wealthy but more middle class clients - those who will pay \$120,000 to \$200,000 for three to four bedroom houses on prime sites.

Some of the new Arab promoted development is sitting for people who will pay a million and more for a property. But there is plenty of optimism that the very wealthy are here to stay.

# Awaiting an Arab response

THE RESULTS of the visit to Washington by Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin should provide much food for thought for all people concerned with the Middle East. The announcement that Israel and the United States will be increasing their cooperation into the realm of a "strategic alliance" against alleged Soviet designs in the Middle East is not as new or as dramatic as it sounds. The nature of Israel has always been the essence of a colonial relationship between a mother country and its outposts throughout the world. For the leaders of the USA and Israel to upgrade their ties in so grandiose a manner is simply to give a more formal tinge to the kind of mother-colony relationship that has existed between them for years.

Israel has survived primarily by the grace of the financial, military and moral support it receives in almost unlimited quantities from the United States (given the amount of money Israel gets in American aid, for it to claim that it has made the desert bloom is a poor performance. With such amounts of aid Israel should have put a man on Mars by now). In return, Israel's role has been as the protector of American interests in the region, both in positive terms (use of bases, intelligence gathering, etc.) and in negative terms (keeping the Arab World on the defensive, occasionally blowing up a nuclear reactor).

What has taken place in Washington now is simply another way to challenge the Arabs. If we honestly feel that American-Israeli collaboration is a grave threat, then we should do something to make the Americans understand that their "strategic" relationship with Israel comes at the price of normal ties with the Arab World. The absence of an intelligent Arab response is too demeaning to ponder seriously, yet all signs indicate that the Arab response will be rhetorical in the extreme. That in itself is another catastrophe, yet one that cannot be blamed on others.

# ARAB PRESS COMMENTARY

## A harbinger of new intimidation

AL RA'I: By declaring its new strategic cooperation with Israel the United States has thrown down the gauntlet in an open challenge to the Arab World. The new alliance can by no means be justified by Washington's claims that it is designed to counter Soviet threat to the Middle East region.

The Arabs now have no alternative but to confront the American-Israeli alliance with all their might. Instead of raising complaints and protests against it, they should immediately embark on plans with which to face the new threat.

Transforming Israel into an American arsenal, including its Washington espionage activity and breathing life into the Israeli armaments industry mean that Washington's claims that it is adopting a balanced Middle East policy is nothing but an object of ridicule. This alliance means that Washington will no more have to conceal its role in planning and implementing Israel's aggression, because such aggression would be part of the strategic cooperation programme approved by the two partners in advance.

The new strategic alliance is a harbinger of Washington's plans to intimidate the region and force the Arabs to succumb to its will and join the Camp David process.

The Arabs must now find means to defend themselves and repulse all forms of pressure and extortion, but most importantly, they should re-examine their relations with the United States and work out plans to save this region from U.S.-Israeli hegemony.

## Arabs are the prime target

AL DUSTOUR: Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin's visit to Washington has resulted in a strategic alliance between Israel and the United States. Is this alliance really directed against the Soviet Union? Even if this is so, the Arabs are bound to be the prime target of any future military operations.

Since the days of President Nasser, Begin, who was then member of the opposition Likud Party has claimed that any Israeli strike against the Arab friends of the Soviet Union, including Egypt, represents a service to the West rather than an achievement for Israel.

In 1967, Israel launched a war on the Arab states which resulted, among other things, in blocking the Suez Canal. That too was claimed by Begin as a service to the West, since the closure of the waterway undoubtedly impeded Soviet shipments of military aid to Vietnam, which was then fighting the American forces.

Now, in view of the new alliance which would give Israel easy access to all types of American weapons, we wonder what would prevent Israel from exploiting the huge arsenal of U.S. arms against the Arab states. The Americans had in the past obtained Israel's pledges not to use its U.S.-supplied weapons except for defensive purposes, but Israel has not honoured the pledge and used these weapons to attack Lebanon and other Arab states.

We are sure that any weapons available to Israel will one day be used against us at Israel's will and in a manner satisfying to its aggressive policies.

Appointing Israel as watchdog to guard American interests in the region will not serve the interests of the United States. If anything, this alliance will succeed in transforming American might into a formidable war machine directed against the Arab World and its interests.

# LETTERS

## Who are the experts?

To the Editor:

I read with interest and enthusiasm daily articles written by Jordanian columnists and published by the Jordan Times (Red & Black, De Factonomics, etc.).

Despite diverse subjects and wide-ranging thoughts, real issues confronting Jordan are raised by these columnists everyday. This is promising, except that I am of the opinion these issues are slipping by unheeded, as if whatever is written on them concerns only the writer himself, and as if the columnist's last sentence is really the end of the show.

There definitely is a lack of interaction on the part of your readers, be they artists, professionals, government officials or otherwise, whom the Jordanian columnists are trying to reach, engage in a public debate or stimulate to take a necessary or a needed action.

The absence of such a feedback is a sad aspect of the development process in our society as a whole. It may also be a symptom of a broken joint in its structure.

It can be, on the other hand, the sheer negativism, or apathy, with which we Jordanians face our short-term or chronic problems.

If we are to list and discuss possible reasons for this negativism, or apathy, we may end up moving in a vicious circle, finding it almost impossible to identify and locate even our original problem of how to establish public interaction between writers and readers.

Leave it as it is, we can not... simply because your columnists come to identify a certain problem, like I have, and leave it at that, hoping somebody one day will take it up from there and find a solution.

May I, therefore, suggest a modest solution? Ask your writers not to ask their readers questions about the problems which they (the writers) have come to identify and write about. Furthermore, ask them to suggest solutions themselves, because we, the humble readers, simply do not know the answers.

After all, they are the experts.

Osamah Daoud Amrfa

# A disillusioning picture of America

By J. William Fulbright

THE "picture in men's minds" of a nation, to use the words of Walter Lippmann, is important to a nation's prestige and to its power to influence the course of events in a civilised community. The United States is the greatest military power in the world, and it does not need to flex its muscles in public to prove it, especially to the Russians.

Destroying two inferior Russian-made planes of a small primitive country raises a question about how responsible, and beneficent, we are in the use of our great power.

The recent incident in the Gulf of Sidra is reminiscent of the Gulf of Tonkin on August 4, 1964. Technically, our planes may have been in international air space as the Pentagon asserts, just as the Destroyer Maddox was in 1964, but whether our forces were deliberately provocative, seeking an opportunity to engage the Libyan planes, is another matter. We should remind ourselves of the ultimate consequences of that small incident in the Bay of Tonkin 17 years ago.

The obvious satisfaction of the administration, endorsed by the enthusiastic cheer for "muscle" of the men on the Constellation, reminds one of a victory in the Super Bowl, but this is a dangerous scenario we are playing. Coming so soon after the pre-emptive attack on the reactor in Baghdad,

and the memory of the seizure of our embassy in Tehran and the invasion of Afghanistan, it gives one an uneasy feeling that traditional rules of conduct among nations are being seriously eroded.

In recent weeks, there have been reports in Newsweek and other media that the United States wishes to and is planning to remove Col. Muammar Qadhafi by one means or another, and the scenario appears to be unfolding.

In itself, the destruction of two inferior planes belonging to Qadhafi is of little consequence. But it is of great importance to the security of all people - how the United States uses its power and how its purposes is perceived by others.

Qadhafi has few, if any, supporters in Western Europe and hardly deserves any anywhere. Nevertheless, reports from several of those countries evidence serious concern about the implication of this dramatic use of superior military power so close to the strife torn Middle East. This concern may well be enhanced by the ongoing struggle in Poland and the unsettled status of the neutron bomb.

In the Western World, since David confronted Goliath, small and weak people have identified with the underdog. We all cheered the Finns against the Russians, and we were shocked by the German rape of Belgium and the Rus-

sian conquest of Afghanistan. There were other reasons, of course, for favouring the Finns, Belgians and the Afghans, but the fact that they were small was not an insignificant element.

This enthusiastic use of superior force against the background of our reluctance, if not refusal, to negotiate arms reduction with the Russians, and our acceptance with no serious objection of the raids on Lebanon and Baghdad with American planes, may well lead other nations, our friends included, to believe that we are no longer interested in negotiation rather than confrontation, as we professed to be in the era of "peaceful coexistence" in the early 1970s.

We are in danger of losing our capacity for leadership in the Western world if our allies and others come to believe that we are trigger-happy, that we intend to rely on military power to settle the differences we have with the Communist world. It will be a tragedy if this should occur. The validity of our conception of a good society cannot be proved by military means. It can only be proved by the use of our great power for the peace of the world and the happiness of our people.

The writer was formerly a Democratic senator from Arkansas and chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee. He wrote the above article for the Washington Post.

# Are murders failing to shake Khomeini's grip on Iran?

Assassins are picking off Iran's leading figures one by one. But, writes Patrick Cockburn, it will not be easy to wrest power from Ayatollah Khomeini.

THE GRADUAL assassination of an entire government, which is what has been happening in Iran these past months, is quite extraordinary.

There is scarcely any parallel in history of a ruling government being progressively liquidated by an undercover organisation. Not for nothing was the original Order of the Assassins founded in Iran at the time of the Crusades. With their headquarters at Alamut, 100 miles west of present-day Tehran, they spread the tenets of their faith by the simple expedient of assassinating all those who opposed them.

The present crunch in Iran has come earlier than most observers supposed. It was always likely that the fundamentalist regime of Ayatollah Khomeini would come into conflict with the secular opposition which supported the overthrow of the Shah, but did not like the clerical Islamic regime which was put in its place. Now the crucial question is whether the regime of Ayatollah Khomeini is in real danger.

The truly surprising development over the past few months is the success with which the opposition groups, notably the progressive Muslims of the Mojahedin party, have struck down the leaders of the Islamic Republic.

The most potent enemy facing the government in Tehran is the Mojahedin, which is generally believed to be behind the assassinations. Its leader, Mr. Massoud

Rajavi, is now in exile outside Paris together with former President Abol-Hassan Bani-Sadr. His political philosophy is a peculiar mixture of Islam and Marxism. Its strength is the powerful organisation, divided into cells, which it has set up all over Iran.

Ayatollah Khomeini, whose political abilities have often tended to be under-estimated in the West, has long understood the need to maintain a firm base of popular support. He has argued in the past that if his regime became merely a clerical junta insensitive to popular opinion it would fall. Thus in June Khomeini tried hard to save President Bani-Sadr from dismissal by parliament. "I did not want it to happen this way," he said. "I am sorry they have dug their own graves."

But with the departure of Bani-Sadr the popular base of the regime has been narrowed. The former president, elected early last year, always enjoyed a wide, if vague, popularity. Even if his speeches, of endless length and allusive meaning, visibly bored even the most long-suffering Iranian crowd, there was still a feeling that he was basically honest. His arch opponent, Ayatollah Beheshti, the leader of the Islamic Republican Party, a superb organiser and perhaps the best political mind in Iran, never enjoyed such popularity.

In the event the dismissal of Bani-Sadr as president has turned out to be a crucial political mistake. So long as he was still in the presidential palace, though without much real power, he acted as an alternative to the Islamic republic's more fundamentalist rulers. Opponents of the government could look to him as an ally, but his lack of organisation ensured that such opposition was impotent. By getting rid of him the fundamentalists threw away a valuable lightning conductor.

The result has been disaster. Bani-Sadr teamed up with the Mojahedin. Both sides have gained from the alliance. The former president now has a powerful, well-organised party behind him, while the Mojahedin have gained some legitimacy. Their leader, Massoud Rajavi, has been appointed prime minister in exile by Bani-Sadr.

All this was a threat to the government in Tehran, but nobody expected the savagery and accuracy of the attacks on government leaders which started as a response to the execution of Mojahedin militants. Last June Beheshti and Rajavi were the most powerful men in Iran. Both are now dead.

How have the assassins been able to operate so freely, piercing all security arrangements? The answer seems to be that the Mojahedin long ago infiltrated most of the regime's security organisations. The revolutionary guards, the praetorian elite of the revolution, once contained many Mojahedin. When they were expelled many "sleepers" clearly stayed within their ranks. The army and the police cannot all be trusted. But claims by the Shah's last prime minister, Mr. Shahpour Bakhtiar, that he has strong sup-

port within the army can be dismissed as the fantasies of exile.

Mr. Bani-Sadr continually claims that 90 per cent of the army supports him but there is little evidence for this. Many an Iranian soldier seems to feel, as one senior Iranian official put it, just after Bani-Sadr was dismissed, that "I quite like Bani-Sadr, but I am not prepared to die for him."

It is more likely that the middle ranking and senior officers do not like the leadership of the Islamic republic but the rank and file will never support a coup against Khomeini. In any case, since the war with Iraq started many former revolutionary guards have been recruited into the regular forces.

In the army, the police, the civil service and among the mass of people there is a growing tendency to stand aside from the faction fighting. The Mojahedin have widened the basis of their support through their alliance with Mr. Bani-Sadr because there is no place for a constitutional opposition to go except into their ranks.

But the political key to Iran lies in the Persian speaking heartlands stretching from Tehran south to Isfahan and west to the Kurdish region. Here is where the battle for power will be won or lost.

Certain groups, like the bazaar merchants in Tehran, who control much of the country's wholesale and retail trade, are now generally against the government. So too are most of the administrative classes or those who have received a Western style education.

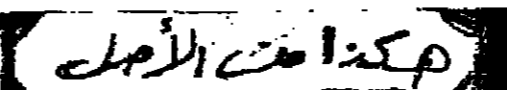
do, that those who are blown up or shot down can be easily replaced, but they are right in believing that they will be very difficult to overthrow so long as they have a hard core of fanatical supporters who are quite prepared to die.

Thus the hopes of many Western and Arab leaders that Ayatollah Khomeini's regime will collapse in a bloody welter of faction fighting and economic chaos are almost certainly premature. The claim by Mr. Massoud Rajavi, the Mojahedin leader, that "Khomeini's regime is collapsing. It grows weaker day by day" also sounds exaggerated. It is doubtful if Rajavi believes it himself in quite these terms.

The political damage to the regime is not just that it has lost its ablest and most experienced leaders. The government cannot now deal with other political and economic problems since all its energies are devoted to fighting the enemy within. For instance the government has not been able to step up the level of fighting at the battlefield with Iraq, despite promises to do so.

Yet the Mojahedin, like so many other opponents of Ayatollah Khomeini, suffer from the weakness that they do not really know what they would replace the Islamic republic. Their political policies are confused. The groups which dislike the regime have little in common, varying as they do from rich bazaar merchants to Kurdish guerrillas. The strength of Khomeini today, as it has been since he overthrew the Shah, is that he knows exactly what he wants. His enemies do not.

Financial Times news feature



Towards Arab economic integration

Agreement paves way for joint action

The following is the first of a three-part series based on a lecture given by Dr. Fakih Qaddouri, secretary general of the Council of Arab Economic Unity (CAEU), during a recent visit to the Vienna headquarters of the United Nations Industrial Development Organisation (UNIDO). In the first part, Dr. Qaddouri gives a historical background to joint Arab economic action. In Part II, to be published tomorrow, the writer discusses CAEU's structure and the steps so far taken to increase cooperation and coordination among the Arab League's member states. Part III, to be published on Wednesday, Dr. Qaddouri presents an outline of economic resolutions adopted at the Amman Arab summit and evaluates the progress of joint Arab economic action.

Introduction

AT THE END of World War II, the phenomenon of establishing national economic groupings has been growing steadily to the extent now there are groupings of capitalist states and socialist states, grouping of states at different levels of growth and development in various regions of the world. Even though these groupings have resulted from the economic and interests of these states to expand their markets and reach an appropriate level of specialisation and division of labour, the economic returns accruing from such groupings definitely lead to serving the political and strategic interests of these states. In many respects, the Arab states have the qualifying potentials to establish an economic grouping of their own. They have a relatively large population, approximating 155 millions, abundant natural and social resources, and similar development levels. Moreover, the life living in Arab states belong predominantly to one nation,

to speak predominantly one language and share the same history and aspirations, which makes their economic grouping basically an expression of the unity that links the different parts of their homeland.

It is natural, therefore, to find the decisions of the 10th Arab summit conference held in Tunisia in November, 1979, emphasising the necessity of orienting joint Arab action toward the achievement of Arab unity.

The economic unity among Arab countries is believed to have many significant economic benefits for these countries. In addition to the benefits of specialisation, division of labour and market expansion, economic unity provides many new opportunities for investment and for achievement of Arab strategic goals.

The Arab Economic Unity Agreement, which was approved by the Arab League's Economic Council on June 3, 1957 has been in effect only since April 30, 1964.

The approval of this agreement was indeed an expression of the desire to move to an advanced stage of joint Arab economic action in terms of basic grounds, targets and the mechanism for decision-making. In fact, this agreement by its basic idea of economic unity and through the continuous and relentless efforts of the Council of Arab Economic Unity (CAEU) to accomplish its aims, has become an important event in the history of joint Arab economic action. In spite of the sometimes difficult circumstances surrounding joint Arab action in general, the CAEU, has been able to realise a considerable number of outstanding achievements during the past 16 years of its existence.

The main objective of this paper is to point out the significance of the Arab Economic Unity Agreement, its important role in joint Arab economic action, and the achievements of the CAEU.

II. Historical development:

HISTORICALLY, the beginning of joint Arab economic action dates as far back as Oct. 7, 1944 when five Arab countries, namely, Syria, Jordan, Iraq, Lebanon, and Egypt, took the initiative to prepare and sign the Alexandria Protocol in which the principles of establishing the Arab League and increasing cooperation among Arab countries in economic, cultural, social and other fields were established.

On the basis of this protocol, the Arab League Charter was approved on March 23, 1945 by the delegates of Syria, Jordan, Iraq, Saudi Arabia, Lebanon, Egypt and Yemen. Later the other Arab states joined the league at different dates starting with Libya on March 28, 1953 and ending with Djibouti on Sept. 4, 1977. Thus, the Arab League now has come to include 22 Arab states.

Article 2 of the Charter deals with the objectives of the Arab League in which it is stated that:

"Also of its objectives is the close cooperation of its member states according to the system and conditions of each of them in the following, among other affairs:

- a. Economic and financial affairs including trade, customs, labour, agricultural and industrial matters.
b. Communication affairs including railways, roads, aviation, navigation, post and telegraph."

However, after the setback which the Arabs experienced in Palestine in 1948, the Arab states realised the need to develop new ways of cooperation among themselves, both militarily and economically, and made many efforts towards that goal. Their efforts culminated in the signing and approval of the Joint Defence and Economic Cooperation Treaty by the Arab League Council on April 13, 1950, after which all Arab states submitted the documents of ratification on different dates.

In Article 7 of this Treaty, it is stated that:

"In fulfilment of the objectives of this treaty which aim at generalising assuredness in the Arab countries, providing for their prosperity and raising their standard of living, the signatories will cooperate in developing their economies, in exploiting their natural resources and facilitating the exchange of national products, both agricultural and industrial; and, generally, cooperate in organising their economic activities and coordinating and signing whatever special agreements are needed for the achievement of these objectives."

Article 8 of that treaty states that:

"An Economic Council is to be formed of ministers of economic affairs of the signing states, or, if necessary, their representatives, to propose to the governments of those states whatever is conceived by them as necessary for the achievement of the objectives in Article 7."

With the establishment of the Economic Council, an active movement in the sphere of joint Arab economic action has emerged. Several financial and commercial agreements among Arab states were signed and several Arab specialised organisations were established. A number of these organisations were approved by the Council itself. Before reviewing the different types of Arab organisations, however, it is necessary to point out two important tendencies in joint Arab action.

One: The tendency toward integration and unity in joint Arab economic action: Even though the Arab League Charter, in particular the parts that are concerned with economic issues, and the Joint Defence and Economic Cooperation Treaty do not seem to embody in their articles the tendency toward integration in joint Arab economic action, the charters and legal provisions of Arab organisations that have been established afterwards show clear references to Arab economic integration and unity.

Two: The multiplicity of Arab organisations: Over the past twenty years, many Arab organisations for joint Arab action, including economic action, have been established in different lines of specialisation and on different consecutive dates. They have taken different forms in different sectors ranging from specialised federations to comprehensive Arab organisations.

This kind of organisational multiplicity imposes the need for greater cooperation and coordination among the various organisations in order to eliminate any possible duplication that may occur. Toward this purpose, many attempts have been made, the latest of which is the formation of a coordinating committee which is headed by the secretary general of the Arab League and consists of the executive heads of all Arab organisations as members.

III. Arab organisations

OVER THE PAST thirty years, many organisations and agreements have emerged among Arab countries; most of them have an independent status and have been established for specific purposes in the field of joint Arab action. It is useful here to give a brief review of these organisations and the scope of their operations to show the extent of progress in joint Arab economic action.

- 1. The Council of Arab Economic Unity operates within a comprehensive economic range.
2. The Organisation of Arab Petroleum Exporting Countries; The Arab Organisation for Mineral Resources; The Arab Organisation for Agricultural Development; The Arab Organisation for Industrial Development; The Arab Labour Organisation; The Arab League Education, Scientific and Culture Organisation; The Arab Organisation for Standardisation and Metrology; The Arab Organisation of Administrative Sciences and others are working within limited specialised sectors, but on a national Arab level.
3. The Arab Economic and Social Development Fund, in which many Arab governments share, concentrates its activities on extending medium- and long-term loans for financing development projects in the Arab countries. It has a capital of 400 million Kuwaiti dinars.
4. The Arab Monetary Fund, in which Arab governments share, concentrates its activities on extending loans to cover balance of payment deficits in the Arab states. It has a capital of 250 million "Arab Accounting Dinars", which is equivalent to 750 million SDR's.
5. Various joint Arab ventures have been organised in the different fields of production, finance and services. So far, there are 90 different joint ventures to which Arab governments have contributed heavily; twenty one of them were established on the basis of decisions made by Arab organisations, while the remaining 69 were established through direct agreements between two or more countries. Also it should be mentioned here that 31 of these ventures are engaged in industrial and agricultural production activities, while the other 59 are engaged in services, finance and banking.

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# ECONOMY

## Fighting inflation will keep bank rates high, IMF says

WASHINGTON, Sept. 13 (R) — Attempts by countries to fight inflation will keep interest rates high around the world in coming months, the International Monetary Fund (IMF) said today.

There are signs that the worldwide surge in inflation during 1979 and 1980 has abated and there is now a chance to reverse it, the IMF said in its annual report.

But it gave little hope that high interest rates, considered by many economists to be a major cause of the global economic slump, would come down soon.

Any slight decline in rates would be short-lived "if inflation and inflationary pressures are not curbed," the IMF, which oversees the international payments system, said.

Policies to curb monetary expansion had brought substantial progress towards more stable prices in industrial countries.

But inflation could only be brought under lasting control "if policies of restraint are not relaxed pre-

maturely and are accompanied by appropriate fiscal policies," it went on.

The report by the IMF's 21-member board of governors was somewhat less pessimistic than one on the outlook for the world economy compiled earlier this year by IMF staff.

The latest report also placed much less emphasis on the possible need for price controls or incomes policy to fight inflation, IMF officials noted. IMF staff economists have argued that control of prices may be useful in combatting inflation.

However, many countries represented on the board of governors, including the United States, are philosophically opposed to price controls, preferring to rely on market forces and on keeping a tight rein on the money supply.

The annual report also said many countries had been living beyond their means for years.

"One of the obstacles to achievement of a less inflationary monetary environment is clearly the prevalence in many countries of government expenditures at levels beyond those which the public is willing to cover through the payment of taxes."

This in turn made governments strong competitors in credit markets, adding to upward pressure on interest rates, it said.

## IMF urged to review ruling on PLO status

WASHINGTON, Sept. 13 (R) — A group of Arab states asked the International Monetary Fund (IMF) to review a decision barring the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) from attending the IMF's annual meeting, monetary sources said.

The request, made in a letter from the representative of Libya, asked for an IMF committee report on the highly sensitive issue to be put on the agenda of the annual meeting later this month.

The PLO sought observer status at the annual meeting of the IMF and World Bank last year when the issue was defused by an agreement to turn it over to a committee for discussion.

The committee, led by New Zealand Prime Minister Robert Muldoon, produced a report on the question of observers that both sides have used over the past few months to support their stand.

## Kuwait's bank rate drops

KUWAIT, Sept. 13 (A.P.) — Short-term interest rates in local markets dropped sharply over the past week because of abundant credit supply, according to the weekly report of the Commercial Bank of Kuwait.

Day-to-day credit and week funds were in plentiful supply and the short-term Kuwaiti dinar interest rate continued to ease, said the report.

Interest rates for overnight and week funds ranged between one and 1.5 per cent, 6.5 per cent and seven per cent respectively, it said. The fixed period also drifted lower in line with the short-term rates, it added.

## Petrol price to double, vodka to cost 18% more in USSR

MOSCOW, Sept. 13 (R) — Petrol will double in price and the cost of vodka will rise by nearly one-fifth in a package of changes to be announced by the Soviet government this week, usually well-informed sources said today.

The price of a litre of petrol will rise from 20 kopecks (27 cents) to 40 kopecks (53 cents) — equivalent to an increase from \$1.22 to \$2.39 an imperial gallon — a level still below that of Western Europe but higher than in the United States.

The cost of vodka, still the Russian's favourite drink, will rise by 18 per cent, bringing the average price of a half-litre (about one pint) bottle to over six roubles (\$8.10) instead of five-and-a-half roubles (\$7.43).

The price package, expected to come into force on Tuesday, has been preceded by widespread rumours of imminent rises on a whole range of goods, including basic foods such as bread.

But Soviet sources said basic foods, which are heavily subsidised and often unavailable because supplies cannot match demand, would still cost the same.

Petrol prices, for many years lower than in the

rest of the world, were doubled in March 1978 and have remained unchanged since then.

If this week's increase follows the previous pattern, it will hit hardest at private motorists who account for only around six per cent of national consumption.

The state is the biggest consumer of petrol, but the past government enterprises have been compensated when the price has gone up.

Petrol is sold in the Soviet Union not for cash but for coupons, a system which is supposed to stave off corruption but which in fact is seriously abused according to frequent press accounts.

The average industrial and white-collar wage in the Soviet Union is 172 roubles (\$229) a month with collective farmers earning less.

Soviet sources said the increases would be financed by cuts in the price of some consumer goods such as cameras.

Long queues formed outside vodka shops in Moscow yesterday as shoppers hastened to stock up before the increase. In some places supplies ran out.

An announcement in the official press today said coalminers would get increases in basic wage rate of up to 27 per cent, beginning in some areas January.

## Bleak prospects for international airline industry

# Giant carriers hit by fierce rivalry, rising fuel cost

A news analysis by Paul Radford

LONDON, Sept. 13 (R) — The financial turbulence affecting world airlines that forced British Airways (B.A.) and Pan American to take emergency action last week has now blown most of the industry off a profitable course.

B.A. Chief Executive Roy Watts said last Thursday that ris-

ing losses, expected to reach £250 million (\$450 million) in two years by April 1982 were threatening the jobs of everybody in British Airways.

His package of cuts includes the shedding of 9,000 jobs and the suspension of 16 international routes. On Monday Pan Am cut fares by up to 67 per cent on all domestic flights in its latest survival attempt.

The sheer size of B.A. and Pan Am, two of the world's largest carriers, makes their corrective moves more spectacular but the problems they face are shared by almost all airlines.

Among them are fewer passengers because of the world recession, steeply rising fuel costs and too much competition.

The International Air Transport Association (IATA) says airlines belonging to the organisation are expected to lose about two billion dollars this year after last year's record loss of \$1.1 billion.

The steady rise of the dollar, which has gained around 20 per cent against most other major currencies this year, has not helped the situation.

Fuel has to be paid for in dollars and airlines not based in the U.S. are in effect paying an ever-increasing levy to keep their aircraft flying.

But U.S. airlines are not escaping all the hardships. Most of them are still suffering from the teething problems thrown up by deregulation in 1978 when the government began to lift restrictions

on routes to allow free competition. They have been given an extra headache this year by the American air traffic controllers' strike.

Many have also complained bitterly, that West European governments are subsidising their national carriers and protecting them from the full effects of competition.

B.A., which is losing nearly £200 (\$360) a minute, sees things differently. Mr. Watts said: "We are pressing the whole industry to realise that overcapacity and the fares-cutting it produces are pushing airlines all over the world into selling their product for less than it costs them to make."

He added: "We hope our own example will lead other carriers to

sensible cuts in capacity."

A recent IATA survey showed traffic on the North Atlantic route had risen by only one per cent a year since 1975, yet more than 30 airlines are flying between Europe and North America and the stiff competition has lowered fares drastically.

But not all B.A.'s problems stem from such fierce rivalry. Industry analysts say staff cuts are long overdue.

The airline has already trimmed its workforce by eight per cent to 52,500 but it still has substantially more employees than several U.S. carriers which fly more than twice the number of passengers.

As part of its cuts the state-owned B.A. is selling 16 aircraft, abolishing freighter services, closing operations at a number of airports and selling properties.

B.A.'s survival drive is matched, if not overshadowed, by Pan Am. The U.S. airline has reported losses of \$217 million in the first six months of the year and was recently forced to sell off its highly profitable Intercontinental hotels chain and its New York headquarters.

Its bankers are asking for repayment of \$200 million in credit by December 1 and employees have been asked to take a 10 per cent pay cut.

Part of its trouble has stemmed from the \$350 million purchase of National Airlines last year to add a domestic base to its international connections.

U.S. deregulation saw a number of small carriers move into the more profitable domestic routes, removing the value of national's original route rights.

Other airlines are having to act quickly too to stay in business. The Texas-based Braniff lost \$131 million last year and said it would have to stop operating unless it could defer repayment of \$700 million of debts.

The company was saved by a creditors' agreement to refinance the debts but had to cut a number of its routes and reduce its workforce to 11,500 from more than 14,000.

Continental Airlines of Los Angeles has laid off 700 employees and British Caledonian staff agreed to forgo a pay increase this year.

Laker Airways, the independent British airline which started the price war on the North Atlantic routes, is trying to postpone payments on loans.

Laker negotiated the loans in year and has been hard hit by a fall of sterling from \$2.40 to around 1.80 now.

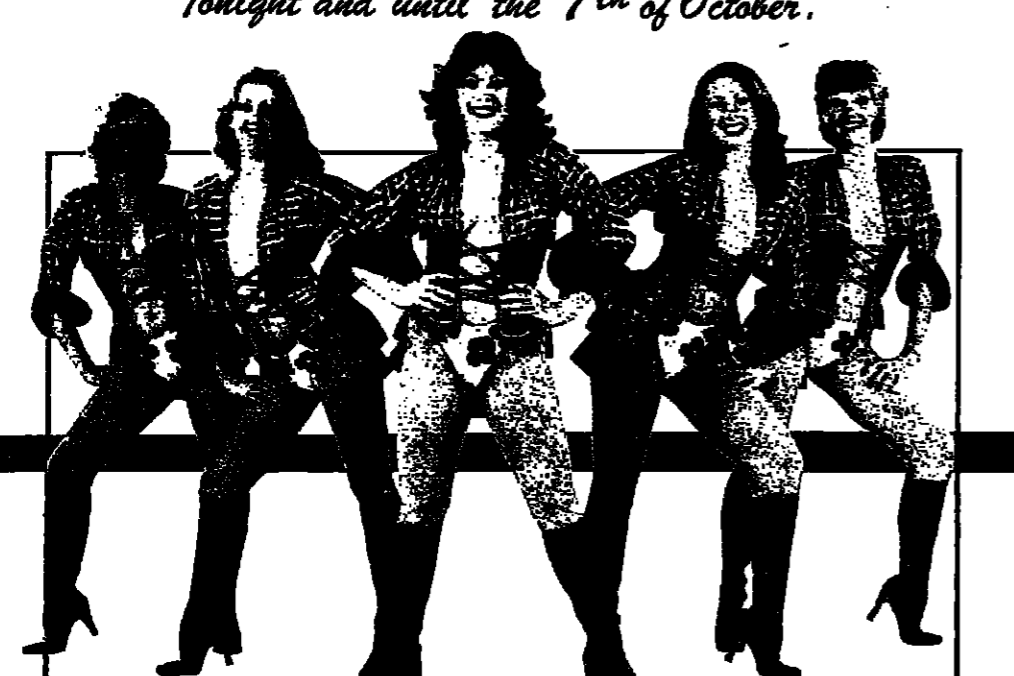
The airline's chief, Sir Fred Laker, had budgeted for a rise of \$2.25 and the extra debt repayments could cost the company an extra six million sterling (\$10 million) this year. Sir Freddie, however, denied rumours that the airline is in trouble.

Of the large independent airlines, Delta of the U.S. was only one to make a profit last year but it fell to \$40 million from more than \$60 million in 1979.

The only other major airline staying out of the red are national flag carriers like Air France, Swissair, Lufthansa of West Germany and KLM of the Netherlands. But their profits are as waver-thin and in the case of Swissair and Lufthansa depend on catering, aircraft servicing and training rather than on their core making airline operations.

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مكتبة الامم



# WORLD

## Haig raps Soviets in W. Berlin

WEST BERLIN, Sept. 13 (R) — Secretary of State Alexander Haig strongly suggested today that the United States had evidence linking the Soviet Union to the use of chemical weapons in South-East Asia.

"At the very time when the United States is being accused of delay on arms control, others appear to be violating one of the oldest arms control agreements—that prohibiting the use of toxins," he said during a visit to West Berlin.

In a major address, Mr. Haig warned Europeans, uneasy about President Reagan's strong anti-Soviet stance, that it was Soviet armament which threatened world peace. NATO's defences against that armament did not do so.

"We would welcome the reduction of armaments on both sides," he told the West Berlin press corps. "But the hopes for such reductions will be doomed if our

people succumb to a double standard that falsely blames the two-

## NATO autumn drills start as Soviets' end

BRUSSELS, Sept. 13 (R) — NATO's autumn war games open officially tomorrow in Denmark, a few hundred miles from the Baltic region where the Soviet Union has just held one of its biggest exercises since the Second World War.

Gen. Bernard Rogers, supreme allied commander in Europe, is attending a ceremony at the Vaerlose air base near Copenhagen

marked the start of 28 separate exercises involving between 200,000 and 300,000 men from Norway to Turkey.

Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev has complained in the past about the size of Western exercises, often described by Moscow as provocative. The Warsaw Pact, with standardised equipment, tends to hold smaller but more frequent war games.

But this year Moscow sprang a surprise by announcing that about 100,000 men were participating in the exercise "West-81" in the Byelorussia and Baltic state military districts and the Baltic Sea.

NATO's autumn manoeuvres are similar in size to previous ones but they feature the alliance's capacity to reinforce its northern flank. A large exercise, code-named "Amber Express," is taking place in Denmark.

About 27,000 tonnes of equipment have also to be shipped from the United States to West Germany, transiting through Belgian and Dutch ports.

This is an essential part of NATO's contingency plans because of the Warsaw Pact's numerical superiority on the European central front. The U.S. aims to be able, in a crisis, to double its ground forces and triple its tactical air forces in Europe within 10 days.

Another feature of the exercises is the dispatching of the Allied Mobile Force (AMF) on one of NATO's flanks.

The AMF is a battalion-size, highly-mobile, multi-national force designed to display NATO's cohesion and to make clear to a potential aggressor that any attack on a member state would be considered as an attack against the whole of the alliance.

bled state of the world not on aggression but on the effort to defend against it." Mr. Haig took note of demonstrations taking place against him in West Berlin, but said they also pointed up the strength of democracy.

"It has not escaped my notice that my presence here today has brought into the streets West Berliners who think less of me and my country than I would wish," Mr. Haig said.

"In one sense I obviously regret these demonstrations. But in a far more important sense we should all draw deep satisfaction from what they tell us about the strength of democracy and the commitment to democratic institutions in this part of Berlin."

Mr. Haig said there had been continuing concern within the international community that the Soviet Union had been using lethal chemical weapons in Laos, Kampuchea and Afghanistan.

"We now have physical evidence from South-East Asia which has been analysed and found to contain abnormally high levels of three potent mycotoxins—poisonous substances not indigenous to the region and which are highly toxic to man and animals," he said.

In his speech, Mr. Haig did not specifically accuse the Soviet Union of having used chemical weapons, although the implication seemed clear.

Mr. Haig said the use of such toxins in war was prohibited by a 1925 Geneva protocol and "their very manufacture for such purposes is strictly forbidden" by the 1975 biological weapons convention.

## Gilgit quake kills ten

ISLAMABAD, Sept. 13 (A.P.) — Ten people were killed and five seriously injured yesterday when a moderately strong earthquake struck the northern Pakistan town of Naltar, about 60 kilometres north of Gilgit, officials said today.

The tremor, registering 5.7 on the Richter scale, destroyed mud walled houses and damaged irrigation ditches in Naltar, part of the Gilgit administrative agency Gilgit, the area's main town, is located 570 kilometres northwest of Islamabad.

## Walesa declines bid for power in Poland

WARSAW, Sept. 13 (Agencies) — Lech Walesa, in an apparent response to Communist criticism of his Solidarity union's recent congress, says the independent labour federation faces a "sharp struggle," but is not out to seize power.

"We do not want to take over power, but we must assure that the authorities serve us," he said during a meeting with residents of Gniezno, central Poland yesterday.

Mr. Walesa's remarks, coming on the heels of critical attacks by Communist officials were made in the Roman Catholic capital on the eve of formal installation of archbishop Jozef Glemp as primate of Poland.

Mr. Walesa, who heads the 9.5-million-member independent labour federation and Archbishop Glemp, spiritual leader of some 80 to 90 per cent of Poland's 36 million citizens who count themselves members of the church were said

to have met privately today. Archbishop Glemp was to formally take the position as archbishop of Gniezno this afternoon during ceremonies there. By church tradition the primate of Poland is archbishop of Warsaw and Gniezno, Poland's first capital and legendary cradle.

In Bonn, Poland's deputy prime minister was quoted today as saying that "blood could flow" in a direct clash between the government and Solidarity.

Mieczyslaw Rakowski, interviewed by the West German magazine Der Spiegel while Solidarity was holding its first national congress in Gdansk last week, said delegates spoke openly of the need for taking over power.

"I am not thinking now of a Soviet intervention, simply that blood could flow here," he was quoted as saying.

He said he did not believe that any opposition party that might be formed by Solidarity could control the government.

Asked whether he considered that the danger of confrontation between the government and Solidarity was greater than ever before, he said: "Yes sir."

In Moscow, meanwhile, the Soviet leadership continued to mobilise public opinion against Solidarity.

The official press pressed on with a campaign against the decisions of Solidarity's congress in Gdansk last week, publishing a third open letter to Polish workers from their Soviet counterparts.

## Radio Kabul admits trouble recalling army conscripts

ISLAMABAD, Sept. 13 (A.P.) — Radio Afghanistan, indirectly referring to recent protests in Kabul, admitted that "enemies" of the Soviet-backed regime were trying to obstruct the recall of discharged army conscripts.

Two days of street demonstrations erupted in Kabul after last Monday's decree ordering all discharged soldiers and non-commissioned officers under 35 to immediately report for a year's active service. Afghan and Western diplomatic sources said.

The regime's move apparently was aimed at building up the ranks of the Afghan army seriously depleted since the 1979 Soviet intervention by desertions and defections. Some analysts estimated it has less than half its pre-1980 strength of 80,000 men.

## Lennon's art on U.S. tour

NEW YORK, Sept. 13 (A.P.) — Four sets of time 140 lithographs made from drawings by John Lennon in 1969, some showing his marriage to Yoko Ono and their "bed-in" in Amsterdam, are touring United States cities.

At their first showing in London in 1970 Scotland Yard confiscated it as indecent and closed the exhibit. At a court hearing the art gallery produced Picasso lithographs to show that erotic subjects are accepted in art and the case was dismissed.

Richie York, spokesman for the current exhibitions in art galleries and hotel ballrooms said the exhibitors hope viewers look at the lithographs not because they're erotic or because the former Beatle is dead, but for the reason Lennon wanted them seen in the first place.

Mr. York says Lennon welcomed some furor over his drawings because he wanted to underscore the irony of people getting upset about lines drawn on paper at the same time they apparently accepted wars in Vietnam and Biafra.

## WORLD NEWS BRIEFS

### France backs hunger striker

PARIS, Sept. 13 (R) — France has given its official backing to a member of the European Parliament who is staging a hunger strike here in protest against poverty and famine in the Third World. French Cooperation and Development Minister Jean-Pierre Cot said he hoped the 10-day-old fast by Marco Panella, the flamboyant head of the Italian Radical Party, would lead to governments taking urgently needed practical measures to relieve suffering. Mr. Panella is staging his protest outside the headquarters of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation (UNESCO), where 155 members of the U.N. are due to end a two-week conference on the world's 31 poorest countries next Monday.

### Bonn, Rome talk on Malta

ROME, Sept. 13 (R) — West Germany would consider backing Italy in a pact to defend the Mediterranean island of Malta but would not at present commit itself financially or militarily, West German government sources have said. The sources said Malta was among one topic discussed here by Italian Prime Minister Giovanni Spadolini and visiting West German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt in the light of the recent U.S.-Libyan air battle above the Mediterranean. Malta and Italy ratified a pact earlier this year, under which Italy pledged military intervention in the event of an attack on the strategic island. But the West German sources said the Bonn government, while ready to consider recognizing the neutrality of Malta, would not commit itself to any kind of material aid. Malta, which gained independence from Britain in 1974, was closely allied to Libya until an oil exploration dispute cooled their relations.

### Hitler's napkin still around

MUNICH, Sept. 13 (R) — A water colour by Adolf Hitler and a silver tea pot and napkin he is said to have used were today withdrawn from an auction, the auction house said. Munich's "Graf Klenau" auction house, which has often auctioned objects from Hitler's Third Reich in the past, is under investigation by justice authorities in connection with a law forbidding distribution of anti-constitutional insignia. A spokesman for the firm refused to say why the items were withdrawn. The water colour, painted in 1920, had a catalogue price of 9,000 marks (\$3,750). The auctioneer said Hitler used the silver teapot and napkin at a Nuremberg restaurant. A decorative plate with the inscription "a strong leader in stormy times preserves our people from fear and harm" fetched 170 marks (\$70), 20 marks (\$8) more than the catalogue price. A field jacket of the national labour service of the Nazi era was sold for 100 marks (\$40).

### Tension rises in Punjab city

NEW DELHI, Sept. 13 (A.P.) — Authorities proclaimed a ban on assembling for disturbances in the North Indian city of Jalandhar after rising communal tension following the assassination of a Hindu newspaper editor allegedly by Sikh extremists, the United News of India reported. Indian Home Affairs Minister Zail Singh earlier told the parliament that Sikh militants demanding the independence of Punjab state in India were involved in the "gruesome murder" of Lala Jagat Narain, a leading Indian journalist. Mr. Narain, 82, was gunned down in his car last Wednesday by three motorcycle-riding assassins. He was the editor of three vernacular-language newspapers of Punjab.

### Chinese gang sentenced in public

PEKING, Sept. 13 (R) — The leader of a gang which tried to emulate the exploits of traditional Chinese bandits was sentenced to death before 5,000 cheering spectators at a floodlit stadium in central China, an official radio reported. The report, broadcast in Jiangxi Province, said ringleader Liu Junhu was executed immediately after sentencing. It did not make clear whether the crowd was still present. The radio said last week the seven gangsters on trial, who called themselves "The China Imperial Guards," stole arms and ammunition from a military base and then took a train for the mountains of south China where they planned to live as bandits. On the way they made repeated but abortive attempts to rob banks and individuals and were eventually caught on May 28 after one of the seven shot dead a security officer, the radio said.

## Vanessa Redgrave in Beirut, won't attend Emmy ceremony

BEIRUT, Sept. 13 (A.P.) — British actress Vanessa Redgrave will miss the Emmy Award presentation on Los Angeles today "because of my film commitments in the Middle East," she said here yesterday.

The red-haired actress arrived in Beirut on Thursday to attend the international conference of "solidarity with the Lebanese and Palestinian people" which ended yesterday with a condemnation of Israeli attacks on Lebanon.

She told the Associated Press in the Lebanese capital that she had been nominated for the best actress Emmy Award for her star role in "Playin for Time".

Her secretary said Vanessa Redgrave had received several threats on her life and the lives of her children and "shots were fired at her house" in protest against her controversial roles. She has visited Lebanon several times in the past.

## S. Africa said to ferry arms to enemies of Samora Machel

MAPUTO, Mozambique, Sept. 13 (A.P.) — Mozambique at the weekend charged neighbouring South Africa with beefing up its military forces on the frontier and ferrying supplies to rebels fighting the Maputo government, it was reported here.

The official Mozambique news agency, AIM reported a skirmish with South African tanks and heavy artillery and "constant manoeuvres".

It was reported as six African heads of state, who met in the Nigerian capital of Lagos last Friday, issued a joint communique yesterday calling on the 50-member Organisation of African Unity to mobilise military aid to drive South African troops out of Angola.

Mozambique, another former Portuguese colony in South-East

Africa, charged yesterday that South African air force planes including transports, fighter-bombers and helicopters had violated its airspace at least 40 times in the last 18 months mainly to carry supplies to the Mozambique national resistance rebels, AIM reported.

Rebels have been fighting the Marxist government of President Samora Machel since he led Mozambique independence in 1975 after a 10-year guerrilla war against Portuguese forces.

South African commandos in January this year attacked houses on the outskirts of Maputo, killing at least 12 members of the African National Congress black nationalist movement, a guerrilla-backed organisation pledged to end white rule in their homeland.

## Italian Nobel laureate dies at 85

MILAN, Sept. 13 (A.P.) — Nobel laureate Eugenio Montale, considered the leading Italian poet of the twentieth century, died late yesterday at Milan's San Pio hospital, the clinic announced. He was 85.

Mr. Montale had been hospitalized since early August. He died of a heart ailment, doctors said.

A generation of Italians grew up with the verses of the elusive poet, who wrote often of the sea of his native Genoa.

He continued the tradition of Italian poets Giuseppe Carducci and Gabriele d'Annunzio but also introduced innovations.

He won the Nobel in 8, 1975, the fifth Italian to receive the literature prize. In line with his shy character, he displayed little enthusiasm after winning it.

Mr. Montale's work was honoured, worldwide but practically nothing was known about the man himself. He confessed to the few visitors he allowed into his Milanese home that he was unable to talk of himself.

In Turin, Mr. Montale experienced first literary success after living through the horrors of World War I.

He continued to write poetry but had to work as a translator and newsman to earn a living. He wrote for the widely-circulated Corriere della Sera in 1948, working as a foreign correspondent and sometimes as a music critic.

Mr. Montale agreed to go to Sweden to receive the Nobel Prize but refused to participate in any other festivities, even for his birthdays.

# Kabul changes policy to woo Mujahedin

By Najmul Hasan

NEW DELHI — Afghan President Babrak Karmal has all but reversed a radical but much resented land reform programme in an attempt to win the support of powerful tribal and religious leaders for his Marxist government.

New concessions announced recently in Kabul, the Afghan capital, resorted to Muslim clergy, tribal chiefs and landlords the freedom to own land.

Western diplomats mere say Soviet-backed President Karmal, faced with continuing insurgency in the countryside, is trying to win support from the country's disenchanted conservative groups to widen his power base.

Kabul radio, monitored in New Delhi, said that the amended reforms decreed by the country's revolutionary council took into consideration Afghan traditions, customs and the right to own property.

Four years ago, Afghanistan's first Marxist government of President Noor Mohammad Taraki moved to end the inequalities of land laws by limiting every family's holdings to 15 acres (six hectares) and confiscating anything in excess.

Land reform was one of three related measures imposed by the Taraki government. The others were abolition of peasant mortgage debts and marriage dowries.

The aim was to free poor peasants and landless labourers from a spiral of debts to land-

owners and money lenders and redistribute land in equal-sized plots.

The redistribution began on Jan. 1, 1979. A government statement last year said huge tracts of land owned by tribal chieftains and major landlords had been handed over to sharecroppers, landless labourers and nomads.

Analysts here said the aim was to win the support of peasants in a bid to destroy the political power of landowners and tribal and religious leaders.

But the reforms, cutting across centuries of traditions, disrupted the rural areas. In many places no crops were planted, forcing the government to depend heavily on food imports, mainly from the Soviet Union.

A former economic adviser to president Karmal said last April that land reform measures had totally broken down because of the arbitrary way in which they were introduced.

Mohammad Siddiq Farhang said anyone dealing with the Afghans should avoid the three Z's — Zar (gold), Zan (women) and Zamin (land). The Marxists had made the mistake of interfering with all three, he said.

Reforms were a major cause of a rebellion in the countryside which increased with the arrival of Soviet troops in December 1979 when President Karmal seized power.

The new government, faced with widespread resentment against the reforms, slowed down their implementation while seeking support of all strata of society.

Government leaders said this was a necessary transitory phase on the way to socialism in a country as backward, tribal and feudal as Afghanistan.

An official statement broadcast by Kabul radio last June, however, expressed the government's determination to push ahead with its programme of land distribution.

Peasants were promised restoration of land ownership rights, lost due to what the statements called "sabotage and wilful mismanagement in the administration."

But the latest decree said surplus land in possession of tribal chiefs, protecting the country's frontiers, will remain.

An official of the Afghan Islamic traditions Department was quoted recently by Kabul radio as saying that the restoration of land to the clergymen and religious institutions proved that the government respected Islam.



After the long drawn-out first round, Kabul tries a more political approach.

مکتبہ الامم